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Evening Party Slippers

RALEIGH & CLARKE, No. 25 Upper Main St. SUCCESSORS 10 F. E GAGE & CO.

BISMARCK CALLED.

The German Bluffer Throws Down His Hand and Yields to Secretary Bayard's Just Demand.

MARTIAL LAW IN SAMOA.

Recent Correspondence Submitted to Congress Yesterday Which Shows that Bismarck Knows Where

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 .- The president message on the subject, I have now the honor to transmit a report from the secretary of state relating to affairs in Samoa. GHOVER CLEVELAND."

Bayard to the president: "As the question of German action and American rights in Samoa is under consideration by congress I beg leave to transmit herewith, with a view to their being laid before congress, copies of the correspondence touching affairs in Samoa which has taken place since Jan, 30, the date of your last message to congress on the suoject. This consists of a telegram to this department from Blacklock, vice-consul of the United States at Apia, dated Jan. 3, and the paraphrase of my telegraphic instructions of the same date to our minister at Berlin, of which a copy was also sent to the charge d'affairs at London, and my note of the same date to Count Arco Valley,

"To-day I was waited upon by the German minister at this capital, who read me a note from his government which I transscribed from his dictation and now enclose a copy of its text." The enclosed telegram reads:

a copy of its text." The enclosed telegram reads:

"AUCKLAND, Jan. 31—The German consul declares Germany at war with Samoa and under martial law." The paraphase of the note to Minister Pendleton is as follows: "Bayard instructs the minister of the United States at Berlin to inform the German government that advices from Apia state the German consul had declared Germany to be at war with Mataafa and Samoa to be under martial law. Bayard informs Minister Pendleton that the German minister at this capital, under instructions from Prince Bismarck had already acquainted this government of the declaration of war by Germany against Mataafa and accompanied the notification with a statement that Germany would, of course, abide by the agreements with America and England touching Samoa and preserve under all circumstances the rights of this government established by treaty; but, in view of advices from Apia, Bayard instructs Pendleton to say this government has assumed the German officials in Samoa would be instructed carefully to refrain from interference with American citizens and property there. Hence no declaration of martial law could extend German jurisdiction so as to include control over Americans in Samoa. Such pretension would not be recognized or conceded by this government"

The remainder of the correspondence, as transmitted by the president, reads as fol-

ard to Count Arco Valley: Informs him of the receipt of a telegram from Black-lock, and says: "Not knowing what construction might be given to his authority by the German consul at Samoa in and proclamation of martial law, deemed it expedient at once to communicate our minister at Berlin informing him of the precise language of the telegram from Blacklock, and stating the declaration of a state of war by Germany against Mataafa and his party in Samoa had been previously communicated through you, and that since Bismarck in his instructions fo to you also stated the German government with America and England with respect to Samoa; and pay due regard in all instructions to the rights of those powers established by treaty, our minister at Berlin was therefore instructed to make it known at the German foreign office that the United States asserts that German officials at Samoa should be instructed to scrupulously abstain from all interference with American citizens and their property in Samoa, and that no increase or expansion of German jurisdiction over American citizensfor their property be caused by Germany's declaration of martial law, nor would such jurisdiction be recognized or conceded by the United States.

Court Arco Valley to Bayard under instructions from the prince chancellor, Feb. 1: "As a state of war was declared against Mataafa, the commander of the German squadron issued a proclamation by which foreigners established in Samoa were subjected to martial law. International law would, to a certain extent, not prevent such a measure, but as Prince were subjected to martial law. International law would, to a certain extent, not prevent such a measure, but as Prince Bismarck is of the opinion that our military authority has gone too far in this instance, the military commander has received telegraph orders to withdraw the part of the proclamation concerning foreigners. In negotiating with Mataafa, our consul at Samoa has asked that the administration of the islands of Samoa might be

part of the proclamation concerning foreigners. In negotiating with Mataafa, our
consul at Samoa has asked that the administration of the islands of Samoa might be
temporarily handed over to him, which
demand not being in conformity with our
previous promises regarding the neutrality
and independence of Samoa, Knappe has
been ordered by telegram to withdraw immediately his command."

Senator Frye, of Maine, said to an Associated Press reporter this evening that today's developments in Samoan matters has
not, in his opinion, changed the situation
in any important particular. "Germany,"
he said, "may have abandoned temporarily
her rash methods, but she have not in
the least changed their purpose, but will
go straight forward to the completion of
that purpose, unless some action is
taken by this government to prevent it.
"The Germans," said the senator, "made up
their minds long ago to take possession
of the Samoan islands, and they will not
change their policy in this respect so long
as the United States government offers no
objections. Congress should instruct the
president to make a demand upon Germany for the restoration of the statue quo.
That demand, he said, would undoubtedly
be complied with. She cannot afford to
lignore it, for if commercial intercourse between the two countries should be interrupted Germany would lose more in a
week than the possession of Samoa could
repay in a thousand years."

The Post to-morrow will say of the Samoan correspondence: "The action of
Bayard in the matter is thoroughly commendable and it will meet the approval of
congress and the country. The response
of Prince Bismarck is also satisfactory, so
far as it relates to the exemption of American interests from interference, the immunity of American citizens from the
operations of martial law and the recognition by Germany of former pledges. But
there should be no relenting by the administration or congress with regard to
previous outrages for which, as yet, Germany has rendered no account. There

ministration or congress with regard to previous outrages for which, as yet, Ger-many has rendered no account. There should be no surrender of a single point on the part of the United States nor a mo-ment's rest under what appears to be a grave affront."

grave affront."

CHICAGO, Feb. L.—Referring to the present apparent status of the Samoan incident, the Inter-Ocean says: "Bismarck's communication does not mean that the German government will abandon its programme as to punishing the natives, but it does mean that American interests in Samoa are to be respected. It means also that a proper assertion of American rights is not a lost art. The correspondence as published shows that Bayard has been 'tending to his knitting' better than the people believed."

Berlin, Feb. 1.—The North German Gezette, referring to the report from Samoa, says: "The declaration of war in an international sense on the part of a German consul or a commanding officer is improbable, because, first, no instructions have [been to that effect given by the government, and second, because there is no opponent in the islands against whom war could be declared. Tamasese is a friend of the Germans. Mataafa is not

recognized as a ruler by Germany, and to declare war against him would be tantamount to recognizing his sovereignty. The German forces may, on a basis of self defense and reprisal, be engaged in actual warfare, which, however, would not involve the consequences of internal war. When some years ago a German officer named Schmidt was shot by the Carlists, nobody dreamed of declaring war against the friendly government of Spain, but war ships tried to capture the Carlists as a reprisal. The affair in Samoa is analagous." On the strength of the North German Gazette's article on Samoa, it is argued here, that the German commander is not

ere, that the German commander is no ustified in searching foreign vessels for ontraband of war.

The Cologne Gazette says Germany must restore her authority in Samoa, which was previously shaken by the events of December, and must make an example of the misdoers. It can only occasion complications with America if her congress desires to stay the hand of Germany and officially support the Mataafan band. On the other hand the diplomatic side of the question does not bear the complexion of war. In the ninebear the complexion of war. In the nine-teenth century no battle will be fought over Samoa. Germany's proposals for the settlement of the difficulty now on their way to Washington, will convince the Americans of Germany's endeavor to deal justly with all duly established interests. London, Feb. 1.—The Standard's Berlin correspondent says: Germany does not in-tend at least to annex Samoa, but she is re-solved America shall not do so. At the same time, I hear Germany may occupy and place troops on the island in order to restore order, but only temporarily. Auckland, Feb. 1.—Latest advices AUCKLAND, Feb. 1.—Latest advices from Samoa say that Tamasese's supporters were reduced to 800 men. The British and American consuls decline to recognize the right of the Germans to establish martial law. The German authorities were willing to recognize Mataafa, provided he ruled under German control.

THE SLATE SMASHED.

were received in this city since last night prominent politicians. One came from Washington, the other from New York, and both indicate Senator Allison has finally and conclusively decided to de-cline the treasury portfolio. Whether any information of this character has yet reached Gen. Harrison cannot be ascer-

Gen. Harrison had a number of visitors to-day, the most notable being Senator Sabin, of Minnesota. The senator had a long conference with the president-elect. In a brief interview he said he was very sorry Senator Allison had declined the treasury, and declared he had simply stopped over a few hours to call on Gen. Harrison in a social and friendly was. He had nothing new to communicate.

A committee of colored men from Virginia and Maryland waited on the president elect this afternoon in the interest of Mahone for a cabinet position. The general gave the committee a cordial reception and spent half an hour in conversation with them. They did not claim that he gave them any encouragement that Mahone would be a member of the cabinet.

The politicians are at sea now at regards cabinet speculations, Senator Allison's declination having necessitated a clearing down of the work of construction, with the exception of Blaine, and a beginning over again. In conversation to-day Gen. Harrison jocosely remarked that if he could find seven men in Alaska he believed he should put them in his cabinet as a means of restoring harmony in the states.

There is scarcely any doubt that Califor-

al.

Late to-night it is asserted the political signs once more point strongly toward John C. New for a member of the cabinet. Here it is believed he would not accept anything but the treasury portfolio. Referring to this gossip a prominent politician said to a correspondent to night that Justice Miller, of the federal supreme court intends to retire from the bench at an early day. He is competent, said this gentleman, to fill any position under the government, and his nomination as secretary of the treasury would meet the approval of the entire west and east. It is true he is well advanced in years and probably would break down if he undertook all the details of such a great office, but that is not necessary. Neither is it imperative that he should remain in office throughout the entire term of his appointment even, though temporarily he would serve a good end, as after the house is organized some younger man could easily be substituted. It is believed this suggestion is among those under consideration by the president-elect.

Gen. Alger's name, it is believed, has since the sumshing of the slate by Senator Allison, been permanently marked off, for without prejudice to that distinguished gentleman, it is believed Gov. Rusk, of Wisconsin, or some other soldier's name, will be substituted.

A LOST CHECK.

\$3,400, the amount due the United States of Marshal Kelley, hnd signed by Governor by forging the marshal's signature.

After a reasonable length of time had elapsed, Marshai Kelley applied to the auditor for a duplicate with which to pay the December expenses of the penitentiary, but was informed that he would have to give a bond of \$5,200 in order to indemnify should the matter not be settled soon. In their brains as to what has become of the

active the past week and territory wool has been in better demand with sales of choice Montana at 26, Utah at 23 and Oregon wool in fair demand London, Feb. 1.—There is an improved demand for wool at the sales to-day. Prices were stronger. American takings, how-ever, are small.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

The South Dakota Bill in the Senate --- A Resolution Concerning American Rights in Samoa.

BOOMERS' BILL PASSED.

Rejection by the Senate in Executive Session of the British Extradition Treaty-The Glendive Land Scrip Case.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 .- In the senate essage from the president vetoing the bill ground of disapproval is: "The soldier's death was in no way related to any meident in military service." Platt said he might have remarks to submit on the sub-

for the admission of South Dakota were non-concurred in upon report of the com-

asked.

Saulsbury offered a resolution (agreed to) instructing the committee on foreign relations to inquire into the condition of affairs in the Samoan Islands and report at an early day what measures were necessary to protect the interests of American citizens therein and discharge any obligations of the United States to the people of those islands in the maintainance of their own local government from the interference of any foreign power and secure the just rights and interests of the United States in the future control and government of those islands.

Sherman presented a letter from the secretary of the navy with a copy of the formal concession of the Harbor of Pago Pago made to the United States by the Samoan government in accordance with the treaty.

The credentials of Senators Morgan and Dolph for their new terms were presented and placed on file. Then the senate proceeded with closed doors to the consideration of executive business, presumably the British extradition treaty.

When the doors reopened the senate adjourned until Monday.

THE HOUSE

THE HOUSE.

The conference report on the bill to create a department of agriculture was agreed to. The only material difference between the two houses was upon the senate amendment striking out the clause transferring the weather bureau to the new department. The house conferees finally receded from their oppositior to the senate amendment.

The Oklahoma bill was taken up, the pending motion being to table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the house yesterday rejected the minority substitute. Carried—132 to 114. Action then recurred on the passage of the bill. Dilatory motions by Hooker, Mississippi, and Cheadle, Indiana, followed for some time. The bill then passed—yeas 148, nays 102.

The conference report on the Nicaragua bill was ordered printed. The same course was followed with the conference report on the bill to amend the interstate com-

on the bill to amend the interstate commerce act. The house then went into com-

The great part of the afternoon was consumed in the consideration of the bill authorizing the court of claims to adjudicate the claim of the legal representatives of Henry H. Sibley, growing out of a contest with the government for the use of a patented invention in the manufacture of the Sibley tent, but no decision was arrived at. The committee rose and the house took a recess, the evening session to be for the consideration of private pension bills.

At the evening session the house passed twenty-five private pension bills and adjourned until to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The senate further de bated the British extradition treaty was finally rejected. It has been supposed cal offences section stricken out, it might pass, especially as it was conceded on all sides that a treaty for the extradition of embezziers and forgers was greatly to be desired by the United States. But as it was pointed out in debate this afternoon, the striking out of the objectionable clause would not remove that subject from the field of negotiat on, nor would a reference of the treaty to a committee with the understanding it should not be reported, dispose of it. If the treaty as amended was ratified, it would be relegated to the realm of diplomacy, where the representatives of the other contracting powers might insist upon having the rejected clause inserted again, and the treaty, it was shown, could not forever slumber in the committee's archives without giving offense. So that in order to definitely dispose of a treaty which contains any objectionable features whatever, it must be rejected. An earnest effort was made by the friends of the treaty to save it from rejection, but their labors were in vain, and the final vote against it was greater than they expected—38 to 15.

Indignant Congressmen

WASHINGTON, Feb. L.—The news of the ecent action of the German forces at Sanoa has given rise to some commotion mong the members of the house and much that the Germans intend to search vessels arriving at Samoa. Representative Thomas, of Illinois, a particularly active

and influential member of the committee on naval affairs, has prepared the following resolution which he will present to the house at the first opportunity:

"Whereas, From the reports transmitted to congress by the president of the United States and from current newspaper ac counts, the rights of American citizens appear to have been grossly invaded and the States and from current newspaper ac counts, the rights of American citizens appear to have been grossly invaded and the commercial interests of the United States jeopardized by the action of the German government through its naval forces in the Samoan Islands; and whereaa, late newspaper dispatches show steps have been taken looking to the acquisition of the Samoan islands by the German government in violation of the rights and integrity of that government, with which the government of the United States held, a treaty and commercial relations, and in violation of the treaty rights of the United States; therefore, be it

"Resolved. By the senate and house of

freaty rights of the United States, therefore, be it

"Resolved. By the senate and house of representatives of the United States in congress assembled, that the president is hereby authorized and directed to take such steps forcibly, if deemed expedient, as are necessary and proper to protect and maintain the honor, dignity and interests of the flag and government of the United States and its citizens whenever menaced by the acts of the emperor or his forces."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The agricultural ppropriation bill was completed to-day by the house committee on agriculture. It appropriates \$1,636,010 as compared with the estimates of \$1,646,160 and the appropriation for the present year of \$1,715,825. The appropriation of \$100,000 made in last year's bill to enable the commissioner of agriculture to continue experiments in developing sorghum cane is omitted in the present bill. The regular appropriation of \$100,000 for the purchase and distribution of seeds is made and a provision is inserted requiring the commissioner of agriculture to supply those seeds directly to the several state agricultural experimental stations for

THE WACES OF SIN Alabama, was elected president for the ensuing year. Resolutions were adopted favoring the passage of a tonnage bill, which asks for an allowance from the governments for United States built and owned versels of 30 cents per ton for each thousand miles sailed or steamed; also favoring a system of coast defence, rebuilding and the equipment of a strong and efficient navy, the improvement of harbors and rivers of the whole country, adequate compensation for carrying mails and the passage of the navy reserve bill. Some Sensational Developments in the Sudden Death of the Crown

The Sloux Scrip Contest

the location of Sioux half-breed scrip,

which has occupied three days, was closed

to-day by Van H. Manning, of Mississippi.

The two points involved were as to whether

the location of Sioux half-breed scrip by

made to conform to the lines of surveys.

This scrip was located by attorneys in fact

at or near Glendive, Mont.; about Devil's

Lake, Dak., and about Duluth. Settlers

took up the land subsequently, and the

original locators contested it. The ques-

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.-The public debt statement issued to-day, is as follows:

Interest bearing debt—Principal, \$933,-127,8s2; interest, \$6,058,493; total, \$938,186,-

National Capital Cullings

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 .- A renewed effort

s being made by the secretary of state to

secure the settlement of the claim of Victor

H. McCord, an American citizen, against

TOOK IT ALL.

van, county clerk, who failed for \$75,000

LONDON, Feb. 1.-When Wm. O'Brien

BANGOR. M. E., Feb. 1.-Frank H.

Clergue, of Bangor, has petitioned the leg-

islature for a charter for the Bank of Per-

who was arrested while addressing a meet-

an attorney in fact was valid, and whether

KILLED HIMSELF IN BED.

Prince of Austria.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 .- [Special to the Offered the Choice of Two Evils by Independent, 1-The argument before Sec retary Vilas upon the question affecting Rudolph Puts a Bullet in

> VIENNA, Feb. 1 .- It is officially anounced that Crown Prince Rudolph sui-

His Brain,

The Wiener Zeitung says: Professor Wiederhofer, who performed the autopsy on the remains of Crown Prince Rudolph, found a large wound in the side of the head which must have caused instant death. A revolver with one chamber discharged was found on the bedside close to the right hand of the dead prince. The position in which he was found proves beyond a doubt that the prince committed suicide. During the last few weeks the crown prince manifested signs of morbid nervous excitement, therefore, the Weiner Zeitung says, the view that the shooting was the result of temporary mental derangement must be adhered to. Some time previous to his death the crown prince complained of headaches, which were attributed to an injury to the head which he sustained by a fail from a horse last autumn. Wiederhofer, who performed the autopsy tion will soon be decided. The attorneys present were Glenn W. Cooper, Curtis & Burdett, Britton & Gray. Sickles & Hey-key, and J. H. Parsons, of Glendive.

naturity-Principal and interest, \$22,267,maturity—Principal and interest, \$22,267,-316, debt bearing no interest, \$743,894,892.

Total debt—Principal, \$1,679,089,930; interest, \$6,218,130; total, \$685,308,659.

Total debt less available cash items, \$1,187,782,915, net cash in the treasury, \$64,839,942; debt less cash in the treasury Feb. 1, 1889, \$1,131,845,972; debt less cash in treasury Jan. 1, 1889, \$1,134,062,257; decrease in debt during the month, \$12,216,-245; decrease in debt since Jan. 30, 1888, \$43,738,683. Total cash in the treasury as shown by the treasurer's general account, \$617,910,482.

wearines and betrayed great nervous excitement.

The consternation in Vienna has trebled since the heartrending truth became known. The mest astounding rumors are afloat, it being reported the emperor is dying. It is learned Count Kalnoky supported Herr Von Tizza in insisting that the truth of Rudolph's death be known. Archduke Charles Lewis, the emperor's brother, has renounced his right of succession in favor of his son, Francis. The act of renunciation was not formally signed, but a draft of the document was hurriedly prepared. Two more newspapers were consisted to night, one for saying that Francis would be crowned king of Hungary and the other for hinting the emperor was seriously ill.

London, Feb. 1.—The Pall Mall Gazette says it is privately informed from Vienna that Rudolph committed suicide because it was optional with him to take his own life or fight a duel with the brother of a princess who is a member of the highest Austrian families, and whom he had seduced. When concealment was no longer possible the princess confessed her shame to her brother, who gave Rudolph the alternative mentioned. The Pall Mall Gazette further says the doctors summoned refused to sign, a certificate to the affect

H. McCord, an American citizen, against the Peruvian government, for damages to his person and property sustained in that country in the year 1885.

Representative Davis, from the committee on commerce, to-day reported favorably the bill providing for the establishment of a light house at or near the mouth of Sinslaw river, Oregon, at a cost not to exceed \$80,000.

A bill to place Gen. W. S. Rosecrans on the retired list of the army, with the rank of brigadier general, was reported to-day by Senator Hawley, from the committee on military. INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 1 .- John E. Sulfi-

refused to sign a certificate to the effect that Rudolph's death was due to apoplexy and that a great scene ensued. One doctor told the Neue Freie Presse the real facts, which that paper published.

London, Feb. 1.—A dispatch to the Standard from Vienna says: "Prince Rudolph probably wrote several copies of the letter before finally signing the one sent to his father. His candles were burnt down to the sockets, proving they had been burning for five or six hours. He probably paced the room, nerving himself for a desperate act. When he called his valet he said 'What about our shooting? Is it time?' Loschek answered, 'It is too early yet; it is still quite dark.' Rudolph replied, 'I will rest a little more.' Death must have been instantaneous. The absence of Loschek and other servants, who were off Loschek and other servants, who were off Loschek and other servants, who were the day's shooting, will account for nobody hearing the report. The contents of Rudolph's letter to his father were kept secret by the emperor for two days, even from the ministers, and were then divulged only to clear the memory of his son from unjust suspicions. The crown princess has had frequent fainting fits and serious fears about her are entertained.

Paris, Jan. 31.—It is stated here that the Austrian crown prince was shot by the husband of a lady who was staying at Meyerling chateau.

The Soir insists that Crown Prince Ru-O'Neil, his confidential clerk, is supposed to be in Canada. It has been discovered he issued frandulent warehouse receipts for large consignments of poultry, produce, etc. The aggregate is not known, but one person holds \$9,000 of them.

There is no longer any doubt but that County Clerk Sullivan and Thos. H. O'Neill the chief clerk at his poultry warehouse, have fied the city and are now fugitives from justice, and probably in Canada. Sullivan's wife says John has gone to New York to raise money, but this statement is not credited. Sullivan's defalcations and debts are estimated at from \$50,000 to \$150,000. He made a clean sweep of the money in the county clerk's office, and did not leave enough funds to pay the salaries due his deputies. He raised money on everything he could lay his hands on, and the presumption is he carried a good round sum away with him. His embezzlements, aside from legitimate debts, now reach \$45,000. As a sample of his methods it has been discovered that a few days ago his wife gave a mortgage on some property she owned in the city and raised \$4,000 the city been discovered that a few days ago his wife gave a mortgage on some property she owned in the city and raised \$4,000 through James itenshaw, one of Sullivan's bondsmen, the understanding being with Renshaw that Sullivan was to use the money to meet any run on the clerk's office which might follow his failure in the poultry business. Renshaw placed the money to Sullivan's credit for this explicit purpose but instead of applying it to the debtowing at the clerk's office, Sullivan coolly checked out the entire amount and presumably pocketed it, thus practically robbing his own wife. Another victim is Frank Carson, who loaned Sullivan \$6,000 on his Maplewood farm and he took what he supposed was a first mortage, but now finds a prior mortgage had been given two weeks previous to this. Charles Millerson, steward at the Spencer House, loaned him \$500, eight years' savings, and took for it Sullivan's worthless warehouse receipt. Millerson is prostrated over his loss. dolph was assassinated. It comments also on the mysterious and premature disappearance of Scoboloff, Katkroff, Chauzy, Gambetta, Emperor Frederick and Crown Prince Rudolph, all adversaries of Prince Bismarck, who seems to have destiny at his service.

STRIKERS WEAKENING.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.-In the great street The Sixth avenue road claims to have a appearance before his audience, he was relike of which had never been witnessed in Manchester before. He gave in detail the story of his conviction. Since his flight he has rode through four counties in Ireland and been to London. After his arrest a huge torchlight demonstration was held in his honor. away applicants. The Broadway and

turning men away. At noon the stae of affairs on the East side seemed to to indicate the backbone of the strike was broken. All the companies who braved the strikers on the first day and night had their roads in almost complete running order to-day, without any efforts on the part of the strikers to prevent

Dublin, Feb. 1.—William O'Brien was lodged in Clonniel jail to-day to undergo his four months sentence. He refused to remove his clothing and don the prison garb. The wardens did it by force after a fierce struggle. His beard was shaved off in the same way. The struggle so exhausted him the wardens thought he was going to die and summoned a priest.

O'Brien slept upon a plank bed ithoutw clothing in his cell at Clonniel last night. This morning he was more composed and appeared to have recovered from the effects of his struggle with the wardens. The shutters upon most of the shops in Clonniel are closed, the shopkeepers fearing trouble.

The governor of Clonniel are closed, the shopkeepers fearing trouble.

The governor of Clonniel prison has informed O'Brien that he will compel him to don prison uniform and if he refuses food it, will be administered artificially.

Sheely, member of parliament, for Galway, has been sentenced to four months imprisonment without hard labor for making speeches at Ballyneely.

London, Feb. I.—John Dillon has postponed his Australian trip. He fears O'Brien may succumb to the hardships of pris n life and in the event of his death desires to assume his work in Ireland.

the Pittsburg Coal exchange this afternoon t was unanimously agreed to resume operations again, the miners to receive the same wages as heretofore. Work will be resumed at all the Monongahala mines at once, giving employment to over 6,000 miners who have been idle for three months.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., Feb. 1.-There was great rejoicing to-day when the news was received that Springer's Oklahoma bill had passed the house. Grand prepara-tions had been made for a parade. Pawnee Bill and many of his followers are now here, where they expect to remain until the last legal barriers are removed.

POMEROY, Ohio, Feb 1 .- James H. Radcliff brought suit yesterday to settle an old feud with his brother-in-law, Louis D. Cottrell. To-day Radcliff's lawyer abandoned the case and it was thrown out of court. Radcliff then fatally shot Cottrell.

sistant secretary of state, was arrested yesterday on the charge of attempt

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.-The express war, which had brought rates in many cases bemeeting of the American Shipping and Inby the presidents of the several companies.
by threatening to have his fees cut down
by the legislature.